FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, June 28-6 P. M. has been a quiet day in Wall street, the usual olony of Saturday having been experienced. Gold need from 161% at the opening to 153%, after which clined to 163%. It then began to react, and closed at 152%. Loans were made at 1-16 a % per cent Firm at 152%. Loars were made at 1-16 a % per cent per diem in favor of the lender of the coin. The export of gold by this day's steamers aggregated \$1,156,086, of which the Hansa took \$921,086, the Borussia \$160,000, and the City of Paris \$76,000, making for the week \$1,600,600. The general opinion of the gold speculators is that the next news from Europe will favor a rise more than stall, and hence the firmness of the market. There can be little doubt that the news of the Fenian rail procod considerable agitation in England, involving a de ine in United States securities on the London Stock Biship at the outset, but one which is liable to be quickly followed by a reaction. In any event, however, a rapid bill of the gold premium is almost impossible, for we have shipped too much coin latterly, and our residue is too small for the market to be otherwise than well sustained until the exchanges turn substantially in our

The range of the gold market during each day of the

		Highest.	La
Mor	day		1
Tuo	aday	15434	1
Wo	inosday	153%	1
Thu	raday	151%	
Frie	AV	150%	
Sati	irday	153%	
T	he weekly export from this	port and Bosto	
2411	of April has been, accord	ing to the officia	d retu

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull, and the

tations of yesterday were barely sustained. At the first regular board the market was extremely dull. New board yesterday, Erie %, Cleveland and Pitisburg %, Rock Island %, Fort Wayne %, Western Union Telegraph 1%, Northwestern preferred %. Coupon five-twenties of 1862 were % higher. Seven-thirty notes of the first series were % higher. Other government securities were full but steady. Bank stocks were firm:—Nassau

At the one o'clock session of the open board the market continued dull and prices were lower. New York Central sold at 98% a %, Eric 57% a %, Reading land and Pittsburg 83%; a 82%, Northwestern 20%preferred 58%, Western Union Telegraph 50% a 46%, Canton 56, Cumberland 45, Mariposa preferred 23. Afterwards the market closed duil but steady. At five o'clock New York Central was quoted at 98% a %, Erie 58 a %, Reading 105% a %, chigan Southern 78% a %, Cleveland and Pittsburg 83 a Cleveland and Toledo 106% a 107, Rock Island 94 a %, rthwestern 29 % a 30-preferred 58% bid. Fort Wayne 8½ a ½. The directors of the last mentioned company ave declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and half per cent, free of tax, payable on the 17th of July.

mong the missellaneous shares Canton was quoted at 3% a 57 and Cumberland at 45% a 3%.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Milaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, held June 16, 866, the following gentiemen were unanimously elected lirectors for the year ensuing:—Alexander Mitchell, President; Russell Sage, Silah Chamberlain, N. A. Cow-Fred. P. James, Washington Hunt, Walter S. ee, John W. Cary, S. S. Merrill, E. B. Wesley, Julius

rth, H. C. Hunson, Isaac Scott.
annual meeting of the ahareholders of the Milwatter annual meeting of the anarcholders of the Mil-watter and Frairie du Chien Railway Company, held June 14, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected by a majority of more than sixteen thousand shares:—Alex. Mitcohell, President; H. C. Stimson, Russell Sage, Fredk. P. James, N. A. Cowdray, Walter S. Guerasa, S. S. Mur-rill, Hans Crocker, Joseph Rudd.

rill, Hans Crocker, Joseph Rudd.

The money market closed extremely easy at 4 a 5 per cent to the Stock Exchange. First class commercial paper is taken freely at 5 a 5 per cent.

Foreign exchange was inactive, and bankers' bills on England at sixty days were nominal at 108 a 1/4, short

first board Bennehoff Run oil sold at \$2 80; Manhattan 15c.; Buchanan Farm, 33c.; Pithole Creek, \$2 35; United es, \$7 65; Consolidated Gregory, Gold, 18 40; Smith Parmelee, \$9 35; Excelsior Copper, \$1 15.

The Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Van Dyck, invites holders of thirty or more gold coupons due on the 1st of July to present them for examination at the Sub-Treasury. The

Stocks.	Interest.
Sixes of January 28, 1847	\$282,487
Sixes of March 31, 1848	267, 260
Fives of June 14, 1858	500,000
Fives of June 22, 1800	
Sixes of February 8, 1861	552,450
Sixes of July 17 and August 5, 1861	1,500,000
Sixes of July 17 and August 5, 1861	4,177,573
Sixes of March 2, 1861	30,480
Sixes of March 8, 1863	2,250,000
Total	\$9,785,790

B. B. Gordon, Franklin, Pa. Venango National Bank First National Bank of Indiana. W. S. Grant & Son. Goodyear Bros. & Durand, New York. G. W. Maitby, Jamestown, N. Y.	70,000 16,357 5,237 2,500 6,000	
Total first class. Second Class. First National Bank, Meadville, Pa. Government National Bank, Pottsville, Pa. National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y. A. E. Bradley, Pittsburg, Pa. H. D. Stratton. G. M. Brooks, Madison, Ind. H. H. Van Dyck, United States Treasury, New York. First National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	\$11,085 4,757 2,245 25,837 9,382 3,903	
Total second class	\$121,917	
Grand total	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	

The business transac	ws:-	ie Sub-Trensus	y in this
Receipts			2.912,963
Payments	*******	**********	1,321,522
Balance	*******	**********	97,639,849
For customs	*******	**********	472,000
tion notes	******		T07,000

Telegraphic Market Reports.

PHILORIFHA June 23, 1866.

Stocks inactive. Pennsylvania State aves. 22; Recading Railroad, 54%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55; gold, 152; sight exchange on New York at par. Cotton dull: middling, 86c a 38c. Flour declining: superfine, \$8 25 a \$9; extras, \$9 a \$10. Wheat dull and nominal. Coroquiet: yolow, \$1 05. Coffee quiet: Rio, 18c., gold. Supar-Cubs, 11c. a 11½c., currency. Whiskey unchanged.

Baltimore, June 23—1 P. M.

changed.

Flour dull and low grades declining. Wheat firm and very scarce. Corn firmer; white \$1 25. Provisions quiet. Sugar steady. Coffee duil and nominal. Whis key dull.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The congregation of St. James' Lutheran Church will worship in St. George's Episcopal chapel, Sixteenth street, near Third avenue, to-day at quarter to eleven in

At St. Ann's Free church, in Eighteenth street, nea Fifth avenue, the rector will preach at half-past seven and half-past ten in the morning, and in the afternoon at half-past three there will be a service for deaf mutes.

Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach in the evening.

In the church on the south side of Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, Rev. Dr Westcott will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—
"The Duties of Young Christians to the Church." Evening subject—"The Duties of the Church to Young Chris-

ing in the Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues. It is expected that Rev. Dr. Kay will occupy the pulpit this morning in St. Luke's Episcopal church, No. 479 Hudeon street.

In the Memorial church, corner of Hammond s and Waverley place, the rector, Rev. R. G. Quer will preach morning and evening. Rev. Robert Tartleton, of Dublin University, will preach before the American Protestant Association Mis-sion, in the Hall No. 100 West Twenty-fourth street, this

"The Prophet of the Highest" will preach in the University, Washington square, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

University, Washington square, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Miss Ella Vanwie will give "Physical Manifestations of God's Gifts to His Children" this afternoon and evening, at 514 Broadway.

At 814 Broadway there will be a discussion at three o'clock by Dr. Broughton and others on "The Rationality of Spiritualism," and an address in the evening on "The Prison Life and Thoughts of Jeff Davis."

Rev. W. H. Seat, of the Texas Conference, will deliver a discourse on "The Philosophy of the Christian Atonement" this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at Cinton Hall, Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

John W. Edmonds will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, Broadway and Thirty-third street, this evening, at a quarter to eight o'clock. Subject.—"What Death Is." Dr. H. B. Storer speaks at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Scats free.

At the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Trenth street, the Rev. Thomas Nolan, B. D., Canon of St. Paul's, London, and delegate to the British and Foreign Bible Society, will preach this morning. Service to commence at half-past ten o'clock.

At the chapel of the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, to-day. At Palace Hall, Sixth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, at four o'clock. Also in the church on Broome street, near Broadway, at half-past ton in the morning and half-past seven in the evening.

At the recent Methodist Episcopal Convention, hald in

where he confirmed a number of candidates, and at the close of the service there was driven back to Norwich and confirmed several persons at the Sunday evening ser-vice at Christ church. When it is remembered that he preached a sermon at each of these services, it will be acknowledged that the behop is a faithful worker. And in this case no one can doubt that "the better the day the better the deed."

Sixes of January 25, 1847 1822-197
Grass of March 21, 1845 292, 200
Grass of February 8, 1961 200
Grass of Varch 2, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 2, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 2, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 3, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 4, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 3, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 4, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 3, 1861 200
Grass of Varch 2, 1861

EUROPE.

Our Vienna and Florence Correspondence.

The Austro-German Policy Preceding War.

One Hundred Thousand Russian Troops on the Austrian Frontier.

How Austria and Russia May Pencil Out a Mew Map of Hurope and Defeat Wapoleon and Bismark.

Italy's Dissolution Certain in Peace, and War a Means of National Life.

DANGERS OF THE DANUBIAN COMPLICATION

A First Warning to the British Peerage from the People.

JUDAN P. BENJAMIN AN ENGLISH LAWYER. &c.

The following special and newspaper details of our advices from Europe to the 10th of June, will be found of an important and interesting character.

AUSTRIA.

Our Vienna Correspondence. VIENNA, June 7, 1886.
The German Policy of the Cabinet Preparing for War-

How the Duchies "Spoils" Quarrel Originated—Russia in Force on the Austrian Frontier as an Ally—How the Map of Europe may be Altered, but not to Suit Napo leon-Venetia to be Held to the Last.

An article which appears in the Gazette, a semi-official journal, is interesting and valuable. This article commences by stating that the journey of Count Mensdorf, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to Paris, depended upon the character of the reply received to his note accepting the principle of the late Congress. The article goes on to say that it is the wish of Austria that no combination should be considered by which any Pow-er should increase its territory. By this Austria means that Venice shall not be given to Italy nor the Duchies to Prussia. For herself she asks nothing at all but to re-tain what she has, and that if another combination shall be arrived at her territory shall not be diminished in ex-tent. She is not willing, however, to be despoiled of her territory or of her influence in Germany to gratify the ambition of certain men who, under the guise and pre-tence of patriotism, seek only their personal aggrandize-

After Austria and Prussia had stolen the Duchies of After Austria and Prussia has stolen to Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenbourg from Denmark by the treaty of Vienna they declared them the joint pro-perty of Prussia and Austria, and they were governed by Prussian and Austrian commissaries. This system of gov-ernment being found not to work well, by the subsequent at four o'clock. Also in the church on Broome street, noar Broadway, at half-past ton in the morning and half-past seven in the evoning.

MISCEL ANEOUS.

At the recent Methodist Episcopal Convention, held in Boston, some curious statistics concerning the poor remuneration of ministers were presented orally, but nothing to compare with the following:—At a meeting of the Irah Irresbyterians at Belfast it was stated that out of five hundred and fitty-two Presbyterian congregations scattered over the country, or occupying positions as to wealth and numbers in leading towns, fourteen pay their ministers no more than one shilling and say per day; ininety-two pay less than one shilling and say per day; ininety-two pay less than two shillings per day; one hundred and forty-two pay less than two shillings per day; one hundred and forty-two pay less than two shillings per day; ininety-two eyes the control of the Federal Diet—asys: "The fact is within our knowledge that a preacher, within the last two months, hired himself for half a year to a Maine congregation for seventy dollars."

Father Cleveland, the venerable city missionary of Boston, is ninety-four years old. He was in good health all through the winter, and able to seek out the poor and unfortunate in lanes and etilers and collars, as in former years. In the spring he was laid up for a few days on account of overwork, but is now all right lagan; and he goes through his labor of love cheerfully and with a step as light as if thirty years younger.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, did a good day's work on Sunday, the 17th inst. By some mistake he had appointments in Norwich and Windham for the same day, but he determined to fill both, and he did. At Christ church in Norwich he ordained Rev. Mr. Roberts Sunday morning, the services closing about one P. M., when he at once took a carrage and pair of horses and was driven to Windham for the same day, but he determined to fill both, and he did. At Christ church in Norwich he ordained Rev. Mr. Roberts Sunday morning, t

had been promised her.

Russis already bas a hundred thousand troops upon the Austrian frontier, which, in case of war there would prove a valuable aid to Austria. If there is, as is now confidently believed in Vienna, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Austria, the map of Europe may yet be changed, not as Napoleon and Bismark and La Marmora would have'it, but under the pencils of Gortschakoff and Mensdorf. Such an alliance would secure the Darubian Frincipalities to Russia, and prepare the way for her march to the Bosphorus, and, perhaps, convert the minareted mosques of Constantinople ere many years into Christian temples. It might convince Napoleon that he was not the ruler of Europe, make England mere decent and respectable, quench the ambition of Bismark, dash the hopes of the Italians, and secure Austria in her possessions and pave the way to her future power and presperity. All this is "in the cards," and may be developed before the coming war, the first boomings of which we are now daily, almost hourly, expecting to hear, is over.

Austria is continuing her war preparations on an immense scale, and thousands of troops are hurried off daily to the North. The second conscription, which, it was said, would not be carried into operation, is soon to commence. Business is suffering terribly; many large manufacturing establishments have been closed, the currency is daily depreciating in value, and all articles of necessity increasing. This state of things cannot long continue, and the actual commencement of hostinities would be a real relief from this state of uncertainty. An imperial ordinance suspending the Aabeas corpus, and the security of the domicile in Venetia, on the coasi of Istria, in Southern Tyrol and Dalmatia, has been published, and General Benedek has been given plenary power to do the same in the North and to declare martial law whenever he coasiders it necessary. Nobody believes that the peace can be maintained a week longer.

Notaling in the actions of Austria indicate at present any int

Our Florence Correspondence.

Our Florence Correspondence.

Florence, June 6, 1866.

The National Life of the Kingdom to be Secured Only by War—A Sharp, Short and Decisive Conflict With Austria—The Gravity of the Position Fully Realized—Grand Military Enthusiasm—The King and Garibalds, dc., dc.

The spirits of the Italians are again high and dancing with some of the old animation. The dark cloud of peace which has for the past ten days thrown a depressing shadow over the onthusiastic and vivacious temperaments of the lively sons of Italy has rapidly disappeared under the induence of recent events. Everything looks more cheerful and hopeful to-day, simply because the prospects of war were never more bright.

It seems strange and unnatural that the imminence of a gigantic conflict, the end of which no one can foresee, should have such an effect upon a people who have but lately emerged from a war of independence. But such is the fact, as every observer in Italy will notice. The proposed Paris congress is not to meet, and the hopes entertained of its assembling must be given up. Such is the tenor of the news received to-day by telegraph. The reports from the Paris Bourse, where Italian, French, and even English securities have experienced a heavy fall, fully confirm the waritke features of the intelligence. Here war is now regarded as certain, and the prospect is hailed universally with a delight and satisfaction which are not disquised. Italy sees in war an escape from the tils which surround and are crushing her. Peace offers her

only the prospect of an inglerious death; war holds out the hope of a brilliant future or an honorable dissolution. Between the two, with all the chances of success which her valor and resolution may guarantee in an appeal to arms, she does not hesitate a single instant in making a choice. Her feelings are all for war, and she has strung up every muscle to its greatest tension to make the contest short and decisive.

While Venetia remains under Hapeburg dominion Italy must be exhausted and destroyed by the necessary maintenance of a tremendous standing army. It can guard in no other way than by the sword against the menace which Austrian bayonets exercise. The dissolution of the kingdom is as certain as the return of the morrow while Austrian below the state by giving battle with our foe, when the chances of removing the threstening danger forever are equal to those of going down in the fight? A magnificent army of nearly a haif a million of men, finely disciplined, enthusiastic and well led, can be better employed than in diding their lives and the nation's money away in garrisons, when their vigor, strength and fighting qualities may win victory on the field of bettle. The results to be obtained are worthy of the greatest struggle, and success forever gives all that could be desired and all that is essential to national life.

the greatest struggle, and success forever gives all that could be desired and all that is essential to national life.

Failure only anticipates for a day the end which peace, under the present circumstances, must bring. With so much to encourage her, is it strange that Italy is anxious to precipitate events which shall, in one way or the other, finally decide the all-important question of life, and relieve her from the horrible suspense which is more depressing and exhaustive than war itself? I take it that the country could not well pursue any other path than the one she has entered upon, though it may lead to destruction and ruis. It is her only hope, and I know she has adopted it with a manly determination to see the end, successfully if it may, but at all events in a manner that shall prove to the world her right to seek the most glorious results. She will at all events show to the world that she deserves success, even if fortune frowns upon her efforts, and ruin awaits her at the end. The people have adopted the right view, and they will do all that lies in their power to carry out their noble designs. They so as clearly as any one the terrible trials before them—the cost in blood and treasure of success, but they accept the issue, and gladly take the first step.

They want to show to the world that Italians can fight and win their own battles. How eager they are for the contest could be seen to-day among the people as the rumor rapidly circulated that Prussia had declared war. They evinced their satisfaction at the news in the mot lively manner. Though the report was unfounded it drew out the expression of the public opinion, and in a way which could not be misunderstood. Later in the day they became satisfied of the falsity of the rumor, but they consoled themselves with the bolie of that it was only a little promature. The fight is surely coming, and they can wait, they say, for a day or two, but do not dream of waiting a month. Ten days from this Italy will be ready, and then powder may be burned on t

contest, as I am informed from the best authority. When Italy is ready we may look for semething more serious than diplomatic notes.

During the past week the King has issued a decree ordering the formation of twenty additional battalions of volunteers, under Garibaidi, and in addition thereto he has authorized the enroliment of two battalions of sharp-shooters from Genoa and other cities. Several additional companies of tersagileri have been formed, together with a number of squadrons of cavalry. Indeed the Official Gazette is filled now with military decrees and orders, and the army is being rapidly augmented by the formation of new bodies of troops. No difficulty is experienced in finding men. The trouble is what to de with them. The volunteers now consist of forty battalions, and this number will be increased in a few days by twenty additional. Even this number will not suffice. Forty thorsand young men are in camp, and sixty thousand more are praying for permission to enroll under Garibaidi. The volunteer force could be swelled to from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand men if the government would offer the slightest encouragement. Just at pressnit it does not care to have a very powerful corps of liberals. The volunteers represent the revolutionary element of Italy, and it is perhaps as well that it should not be organized and armed. It will be of service some day or other, but not just now, and it is always at hand. The corps of volunteers will, doubtloss, be about hirty thousand strong, under the command of Garibaid. He is looked for this week from his home on Caprera. He comes now to return no more to his leiand bermiage until he has worked out his life problem. I believe his plan of campaign is pretty nearly settled upon. It will be like his nature—dashing and brilliant. I am glad to say, from the last accounts I have from him, that he is in excellent health and confident of successe. His lame limb is now almost well, and will not prevent him from taking a most active part in the campaigns

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Prince Czarioryski has sent a letter to the journals of the Continent protesting against any enrolment of Polish emigrants in the volunteer corps of Garibaldi. On the other hand, he recommends the lababitants of Galicia to enter the corps of Austria. "Were I," he says, "an inhabitant of Galicia, I should certainly defend with all my strength the system as present in vigor in Austria. "The legitimist and cierical journals of France are loud in their praise of Austria and of her conduct. Had she acted otherwise, they say, she would have placed herself in a false position. The Monde, of Puris, makes the subjoined remarks:—In what do the reserves of Austria interfers with the programme fixed for the Conference? There are legal acts cristing: the Treaty of Zurich, the Convention of Gastein. the federal compact, which in accord with Austria forbids on the three points any territorial modification. Austria, therefore, is in the right.

There is a committee of succor for the relief of the wounded in war in simost all the Italian cities. The triple object of the institution is as follows:—1. To establish in international law the principle of the neutralization of the staff and munitions devoted to the service of the sick and wounded in time of war. 2. To develop in that way the teeling of a common bond among nations; and 3. To create, in the special interest of every people, similar committees in all countries.

According to the Vienna papers Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Empress of the French, acking her to use every exertion on behalf of the proservation of peace.

"Austria," says the Press of Vienna, "has condemned the neo-Frussian policy which places force above right. Austria declares, in an official manner, that Prussia has on every occasion threatened to effect annexation by violence; that already at Gastein she had contracted, as a means of intimidation, an allance with the enemies of the empire, on which she now avowedly relies for support."

The Effect on Commerce. [From the London Globe, June 6.]

The bearing upon commercial interests of a war in which Great Britain is not engaged becomes substantially conspicuous in the failing price of funds and securities; but the influences at work out of which such results are derived are of a very complex nature. The present low price of consols is by no means wholly attributable to apprehensions of war. The competition of other investments and the scarcity of loundle capital for two years or more past have gone much further to make £100 in the Three per Cents worth only £35 or £36 in cash. The need of realizing under extreme pressure weeks, has operated still more forcibly; and though the state of continental affairs may have had something to do in bringing things to a crisis in the city, we can at most only tharge the three threatenins, belligerents with having raised the last breath which blew down the tower of cards. Nevertheless, in part, the depreciation of stocks and produce does proceed directly from the insecurity of peace in Europe. There is a coincidence of circumstances which proves thus much. The greater the danger of war, the lower the quotations on the London Exchange; the better the hopes of peace, the higher the quotations.

Except for an incident in the existing complication to which we shall presently refer, it would hardly be worth while to investigate the causes of so natural a decline in the value of investigate the causes of so natural a decline in the value of investigate the causes of so natural a decline in the value of investigate the causes of so natural a decline in the value of investigate the causes of so natural is decline in the value of lavestments. When a country goes to war it needs more loanable capital, that is, capital uninvested and expanded of passing freely from hand to hand, than when it is at peace. Soldiers cannot be paid in ecrip, and even contractors cannot supply uniforms, provisions or storage in exchange for nothing better than certificate of debt. Mony expen

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of June, Mr. D. Garrarrs put some questions as to the course which the Conference on the Danubian Principalities is taking in reference to the expressed wishes of the Moldo-Wallachian population, preference that the conference of the propulation for desiring a freign prince, quoting is passage from a speech of Mr. Gladstone in this sense, made eight years ago, and recommended a close union with France in this matter.

Mr. Lavans, in reply to the questions of the honorable sentimens, said the subject to which they related had been very made minuted to the control of the control o

the Porte and the great Powers. He had heard with astonishment his honorable friend's remark against what he called a priggish adherence to treatise, which he seemed to think was characterisate of some members of the government. This was a very damperous decirine, and one he was afraid that had too mass prevailed of late years in Surope. If ever a time come whon nations were to have no respect for treaties there would be the should danger to civilization and tiberty. The present dreadful state of Europe. If the number of two and a half millions of armed men ready to go to war, and the horrible stangistr which, before many days, might lake place, were chirally outing by the disregard of what his homerable friend seemed to think that every Power had a right to deal with a treaty as it chose, except the Power specially affected, for he left altogether out of consideration the position of the Sultan, and seemed to forget that the Treaty of Paris and the Convention of 1858 solemnly ratified the suzoninity of the Sultan, and prescribed the manner in which the Hospodar should be elected. Whether, however, we might think it advisable for the Principalities to be separate or united was not the question, for we were bound by this treaty, and if it was to be set aside only ten years after being solemnly entered into, what treaty he would ask, could be regarded as binding? when the hospital think it advisable for the Principalities to be separate or united was not the question, for we were bound by this ireaty, and if it was to be set aside only ten years after being solemnly entered into, what treaty, he would ask, could be regarded as binding? What, then, had the Powers done? On the supposed election of Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, by the Moldavians and Wallachians, their representatives assembled in conference at Paris, and conjointly—for France, contrary to what his honorable friend supposed, acted with us—issued directions to their consuls in the Principalities not to take any steps which might commit them to the recognition of Prince Charles. The Powers were bound by treaty to take this step, and they could not honestly have acted otherwise. Now his honorable friend seemed to think that the Porte had no right to interfere without the consent of the other Powers; but in that he was quite mistaken. It was true that an article in the treaty stipulated that, in case of the disturbance of internal order in the Principalities, the Turkish government should not interfere except with the consent of the other Powers. This, however, was not a question of internal order, but was an infringement of the soveright rights of the Sutan. Suppose, for instance, Austria or Russia should send troops into either of the provinces, did his honorable friend was entirely mistaken as to the interpretation of that article, for what it laid down was that the Porte should not interfere in case of any internal revolution, whereas in the prosent case of any internal revolution, whereas in the prosent case of any internal revolution, whereas in the prosent case of any internal revolution, whereas in the prosent it laid down was that the Porte had a right to interfere; but then came the question whether it was advisable or prudent to exercise it, and the British government, so far from having advised the Furkish government is insist upon their right, bad advised them to act with the union asked whoher

measure which might add an additional complication to the present lamentable state of Europe. (Heer, bear.)

The Law of Entail.

MR. BRIGHT ON PRIMOGENITURE IN REAL STATE IMPERITANCE IN RIGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th of June, Mr. John Bright, speaking on a measure affecting the existing law of primogeniture in real estate in Great Britain, and:—The Attorney General had told them that he saw no injustice in the present law. He should like to ask him whether he would apply the same law to personal property, and assert that it would produce no injustice? When the learned sentleman defended the law upon the ground of public policy, then he was more in accordance with the facts of the case. It was no doubt essential to maintain the law of primogeniture as long as the principle of a heredistry percay was continued. But as he preferred morality and justice to all the percages in the world, he should not like to tie up the peerage by a law so immoral and unjust. (Crica of "Oh. oh." from the opposition.) The Attorney General had told them that the system worked well for younger sons. He remembered on one occasion when he made a speech on this subject in Birmigham, that a younger son came to him and used language which he feared was not quite Parliamentary; but he thought the Speaker would excuse him if he quoted it. This younger son came to him and said:—"I read your speech, and agree with every word of it. There is no doubt that we younger sons are damned badly used." (Great laughter.) There was an interesting passage in the biography of deference, who had been twice President of the United States. He had abolished the law of primogeniture in his native State of Virginia, and remarking upon the results in after yours, he said:—"If they were fewer carriages and sie, there were a great stany work carriages and pair." (Fear, hear.) He did not suppose the bill of his honorable friend would pass this session; but they time would crame schem the weaters and the suppose the bill of his honorable friend would pa

Jadah P. Benjamin at the Bar.
(From the London Star, June 7.)
Sectoriar evening the benchers of the Boper, ole
Sectory of Lincoin's Inn called to bar no less than ', wenWhips candidates for forwards haven.

Dion Bousicault's Benkruptoy.

VIOR-CHANGELLORS' COURTS, LONDON, JUES 5.
Dear w. Webster.—This was a suit by the assignoes is bankruptoy of Dion Bousicault, the author and comedian, against Benjamin Webster, the theatrical manager and proprietor of the Adelphi, for the purpose of having a partnership between Mr. Bousicault and Mr. Webster wound up under the direction of the court. The terms of the partnership, which were embodied in a letter of the 1st of July, 1861, written by Mr. Webster to Mr. Bousicault, were mainly as follows:—The capital was to £2,000, which the parties were to contribute in equal shares. They were to manage the Adelphi theatre botween them, the stage and its departments to be unded Mr. Bousicault's control, the front of the house and its department under that of Mr. Webster Mr. Webster and Mr. and Mrs. Bousicault were each to receive while they acted £6 a night. The rent of the theatre was to be £3,800; neither party was to receive any payment for his services as manager; all dramatic works to be paid for nightly at the rate of £1 per not, at which rate Mr. Webster's réperioire (acted and unacted) and all that of Mr. Bousicault should be payable at the Adelphi during the endurance of the agreement; but this payment should not be taken to buy any other right than simply that of performance. All receipts and expenses of the theatre were to be made up and settled and the profits divided weekly. The agreement, which was for a term of three years from October, 1841, cannot to sudden termination in June, 1862, about which time, as it will be remembered, the differences between Mr. Webster and Mr. Boucicault cuminated in a suit of Caancery, which was eventually referred to arbitration. The present suit had been rendered necessary by the bankruptcy of Mr. Boucicault, and was instituted by his assignces.

Mr. W. M. James, Q.C., and Mr. Swanston appeared for the planntiff; Sir H. Cairns, Q. C., Mr. C. W. Wood (of the common law bar), and Mr. Swinburno appeared for the planntiff; Sir H. Cairns, Q. Dion Boucleault's Bankruptey.

French Law Trials. TWO STRANGE AND CURIOUS CASES AND INTEREST-

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TWO STRANGE AND URIOUS CASES AND INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

The Paris correspondent at the London Globs writes:—
A curious case has just been tried at Marsolites. In the year 1847, Mory, the post, Did'er, a deputy, and a certain Monsieur de G., after having spent the night in gambling, lett off joint losers of a sum of 9,500 francs. Small enough does the sum appear now, but in those days it was more than the whole three together could muster. It became necessary to raise a loan in twenty-four hours, and, as a matter of course, the poot always the poorest but the most disinterested man in every company, volunteered to furnish the pledge upon which the money could be obtained. The pledge consisted of the only article of value possessed by Mery, being an inkestand, presented to him by the Press as a tribute of gratitude for the vogue obtained by his fewilletons in that paper, and which had saved it from swamping. The foot, which is of ebony, is of small importance, but there is a little genius in gold holding a laurel wreath of the same precious metal; and on the plinth is engreved that flattering juscription:—Tribute of admiration offered to the genius and high character of Joseph Mery. This inkestand was therefore left in pawn with a certain M. Gautier, a merchant of Marseilles, whe thereupon lent the 9,500 france soch, but the mysterious Monsieur de G. has never paid a farthing of his, concequently Gautier rofuses to give up the inkstand. But the tribunal hesitates, and domands time for the consideration of the verdict. The debt is pronounced by Roux, "the greatest advocate of Marseilles," as being one and indivisible like the French republic; while Outrory, the violates of the sone turnished. Marseilles is not a place where things are taken coolly, therefore the excitement is great throughout the city, and a formidable majority in favor of the bid Mery was beginning to

wes forged, as he had never owed the plaintiful any money, and had signed no acknowledgment of the kind. Dubuc was called before the Frocureur Imperial, and the investigation which followed showed that the paper in question had not been written by Domenc, who further proved that he was not at Marseilles at the date given. A close scrutiny of the document also led to the discovery that the paper bore the watermark of 1855. That a forgery had been committed appeared evident, and Dubuc was accordingly committed for trial.

When the case was called the prisoner stated that he and Domenc were both natives of Orgibet (Arfege), and had been intimate from their boyhood. He admitted that he himself had written the paper in question, with Domenc's consent, for reasons he would proceed to explain. His (prisoner's father and three other persons were condemned in 1850, through false evidence, to had labor, for the murder of a relative of Domenc, but they were subsequently released on the discovery of the perjury. His father died soon after being liberated, and he (the prisoner) had ever since been anxious to clear his parent's memory, and thought that no means so effective could be devised as declaring all the circumstances publicly in a court givestie; he added that the forgery of which he was so cused was only a strangen to attain his ond. After proceeding so far, the prisoner, to the astonishment of the court, jury, and even of his own counsel, produced a written agreement between himself and Domene, as which it was stipulated that he should write an asknowledgment of the debt in the name of the latter, sue him on it, and then get himself arretted, that he might have an opportunity of solemnly proclaiming his dead father's innocence. He added that Domene had the same reasons as himself for his share in the plot, as one of his near relatives had been condemned as an secenthic in the same crime. Domene having fully corroborated this statement, the Avocat General proposed that the further hearing of the affair should be pos

following session, and that the prisoner should be examined by medical men as to his senity.

The Court at once consented to the course proposed.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

Netwithstanding the great name and power of the "iron horse" in England, an old fashlond four horse stage-coach started from London to Brighton lately, with a full load of passengers, and is continued running. It has five relays of horses, and makes the journey in sightours. The sholition of teligates on the roads induced the experiment.

A French convict has left the hulks of Toulon after passing there thirty-five years. He was condemned, for homicide, to hard ishor for life, in March, 1831, by the Court of Assize of the Calvados, and entered the hulks the same month. Different commutations of punishment reduced his captivity to thirty-five years. He is the last convict there that was branded on the shoulder with the letters T. P. (cravias publics), as since the revolution of July that portion of the punishment has been shoulder.

Captain H. A. Herbert, M. P., of Muckross, killed on the Laune, Killarney, Ireland, in one day lately, one asimon, 20 list; two ditto, 15 lbs. each; three ditto, 18 lbs. each; one ditto, 14 lbs.; two ditto, 6 lbs. each; total weight, 115 lbs. All clean salmon.

Switzerland is suffering considerably from the unsettled state of affairs on the continent. The country is full of workmen from Prussia, Frankfort and other German States, who have come to look for employment, which they cannot obtain in their own country, and are still less likely to obtain in Switzerland, a great number of men having been thrown out of work by the failure of their employers.

The journals of the south of France mention several disasters occasioned by recent thunder storms in the departments bordering on the Buckes-du-Rhon.

In consequence of the smallness of the private chapel at Windsor, where the Frincas Helena of Kugland is to be married, a temporary gallery is being crected along the front and communicating with the galeries used